Grade 5 – Science and Technology







Lesson Details

Grade Level: 5	Curriculum Links: Science and Technology Time Needed: 1 Hour – 1.5 Hours			
Learning Goal	To become familiar with species in an Ontario wetland and science terminology. To			
	understand food chains/webs, the relation between living things and how an ecosystem			
	can collapse without all organisms.			
Success Criteria	By the end of this lesson, students will understand how different living things are			
	connected by a food chain, and a complex food web. Students will be familiar with how			
	different organisms are connected in their ecosystem.			
Specific	Understanding Life Systems: Human Organ Systems			
Expectations	 Assess the effects of social and environmental factors on human health, and 			
	propose ways in which individuals can reduce the harmful effects of these			
	factors and take advantage of those that are beneficial;			
	 Identify forces that act on and within structures and mechanisms, and describe 			
	the effects of these forces on structures and mechanisms.			
Materials	Worksheet (attached), Pencil, Tape/Glue, Scissors, Colouring Pencils.			
Needed				

Lesson Description

Overview	Students will learn about food chains and food webs by exploring a beaver pond food
	web and the life within it.
Activity	1. Begin by introducing the concept of a food chain and food web.
	2. Ask the students to list off a food chain they are familiar with.
	3. Next introduce the beaver pond and ask the students what organisms might live
	within it.
	4. Hand out the attached worksheet and required supplies.
	5. Students will complete the worksheet and accompanying activity individually.
	6. Optional: take up the worksheet together as a class.
Background	Wetlands teach us the relationships between the environment, plants, and animals. For
Information	example, wetlands have systems to filter water, which benefits turtles. In return, turtles
	provide valuable services to wetlands, including consuming debris and dispersing seeds.
	In an ecosystem everything is connected, and we have food chains and webs to help us
	visualize such connections. Organisms, such as living things like a fish, interact with
	other living things, but also non-living things, such as water.
	A simple food chain is made up of four different "levels": Energy Producer (E.g. Sun),
	Producer (E.g. Lily Pad), Primary Consumer (E.g. Fish), and Secondary Consumer (E.g.
	Turtle). If one element of the food chain suddenly disappears there is an increase in the
	others which often times results in poor conditions for the ecosystem as the organisms
	are out of balance. A food web shows the complex relationships and interactions
	between all the organisms in an ecosystem, rather than the few in a food chain.
Blacklist Masters	Worksheet (attached)
	Video Link(s): <u>Turtle Food Chains and Food Webs</u>
	 For more information, please visit https://www.turtleguardians.com/why-
	saving-turtles-is-important/

Lesson Description

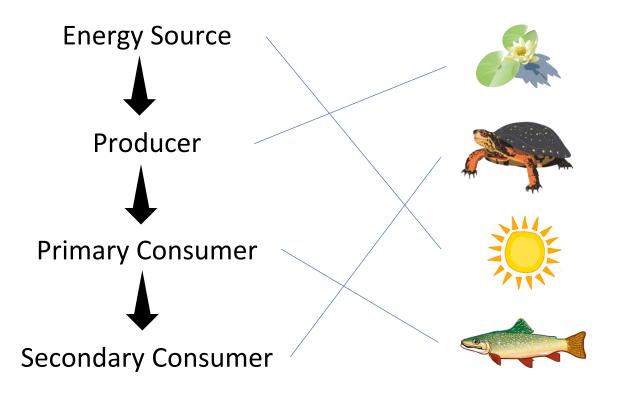
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Place-Based	Students will reflect on their own community and how local environments are
Learning	connected through a food chain or web. Having this knowledge will allow the students
	to become more conscious about environmental conservation and how organisms are
	connected.
Inquiry-Based	Using Structured Inquiry , students will complete the worksheet and investigate the
Learning	connections amongst wildlife.
	Ask the students:
	What words are associated with a food web or chain? (E.g. Biotic, Abiotic,
	Producer, Consumer, etc.) And how does a food web or chain function?
	What happens when populations of species become unbalanced?
Turtle Stories	Visit a natural area and create a food web based on the plant and animal life you find.
	How complex is it? Students are encouraged to share their experiences, pictures, and
	worksheets on the Turtle Stories website, found here: https://www.turtlestories.ca/
Turtle Guardian	After completing Level 1 (Ontario Turtle Identification) of the Turtle Guardian Program,
Program Links	students can move onto Level 2 (Wetland Watchers). In this level the students learn the
	importance of wetland protection and how to protect turtle nests. They then can
	become official nest sitters and wetland watchers (when accompanied by an adult). For
	more information, please visit https://www.turtleguardians.com/what-is-a-turtle-
	guardian/

My Notes



Let's explore a wetland that was created by beavers. The beavers dammed up a stream and created a whole new environment. This is called a beaver pond. There are many living things in a beaver pond. The pond is an ecosystem, where everything is connected. All of the living things (called organisms) interact with each other and with non-living things like the water.

Question 1. Here is a simple food chain in the beaver pond. Match the correct picture with where it belongs in the food chain.



A food chain shows us the interaction or relationships between a few organisms in the pond. Now we will explore a food web, which shows many interactions in the pond.

This helps us to understand how everything is connected.

Question 2. Explain a food chain that is in the food web.		
_ Example: Algae → Painted Turtle → Great Blue Heron		
Question 3. Take a look at the beaver in the food web. Circle the answer that best fits the following phrase: The beaver is a		
a) Producer b) Primary Consumer c) Secondary Consumer		
Question 4. Where would a human fit in this food web?		
Humans influence many elements of this food web. Humans hunt wolves, they fish, we build human-made dams which can alter how a beaver has designed their pond, ultimately affecting all wildlife within it.		
Colour, cut out, fold, and glue (or tape) together the cubes on pages 4 and 5. Once all the cubes have been put together, create a food chain (or food pyramid) out of the cubes with producers on the bottom, primary consumers in the middle, and secondary consumers on the top. Answer the following questions based on your food chain.		
Question 5. What would happen if the Painted Turtle was removed from the ecosystem? What would happen to their prey and predator species?		
The Great Blue Heron would consume more snapping turtles, or other prey of theirs which would ultimately affect those species prey as well. The prey of the Painted Turtle would increase in population.		
Question 6. Try removing a different organism. Which organism did you choose? What happened? What would happen in a real ecosystem?		

Take a look at the food web on page 3 to answer the following questions.



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Energy Source



Producer



Primary Consumer



Secondary Consumer





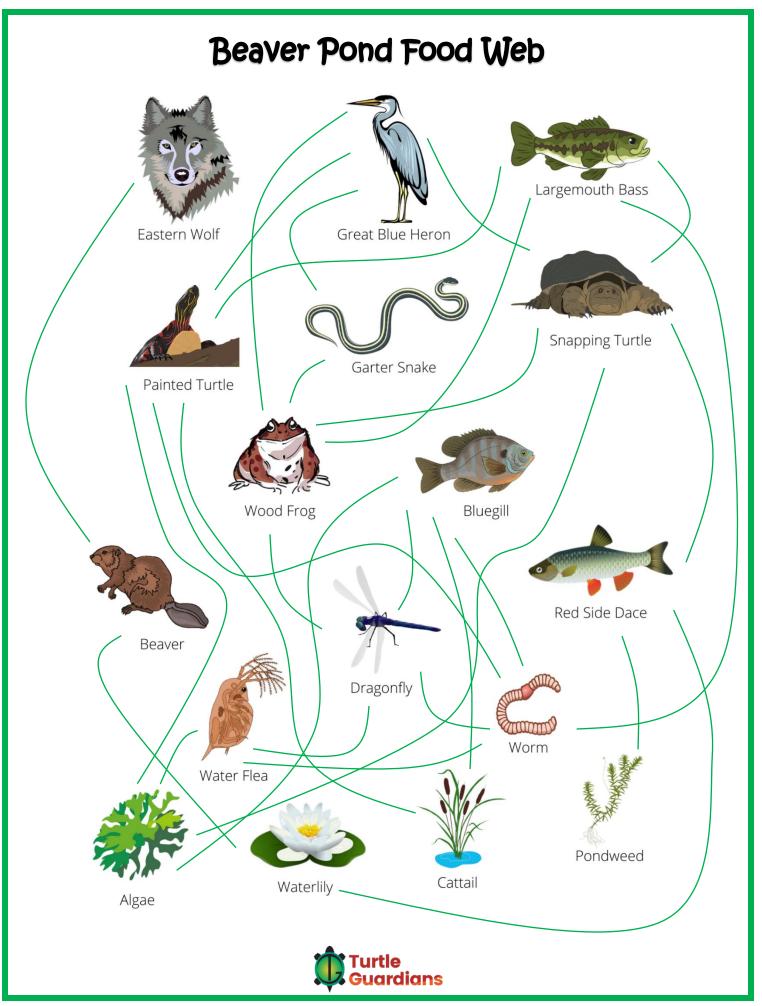




A food chain shows us the interaction or relationships between a few organisms in the pond. Now we will explore a food web, which shows many interactions in the pond.

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Take a look at the food web on page 3 to answer the following questions.		
Question 2. Explain a food chain that is in the food web.		
Question 3. Take a look at the beaver in the food web. Circle the answer best fits the following phrase: The beaver is a	that	
a) Producer b) Primary Consumer		
c) Secondary Consumer		
Question 4. Where would a human fit in this food web?		
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Cut-out Cube Food Chain (Pyramid) **Cut on the SOLID LINE Fold the DOTTED LINE** Painted Turtle Snapping Turtle Great Blue Heron

